Assignment 6

Pharmacology and Toxicology (continued) : Pharmacy

Textbook Assignment: pages 7-14 through 8-19

6-1. Undecylenic acid is used as a/an
1. disinfectant
2. antipyretic
3. analgesic
4. fungicide

6-2. In addition to the treatment of Phthirus, which of the following is effective in the treatment of scabies?
1. Nystatin
2. Miconazole nitrate
3. Lindane
4. Metronidazole

6-3. Trichomonas vaginalis can be treated with
1. crotamiton
2. metronidazole
3. fansidar
4. mebendizole

6-4. Drugs that destroy parasitic worms are known as
1. amebicides
2. germicides
3. germicides
4. bactericide

6-5. The parasiticide that will color stools bright red is
1. pyrvinium pamoate
2. thiabendazole
3. fansidar
4. pyrantel pamoate

6-6. Supplemental potassium may be required with which of the following drugs?
1. Ibuprofen
2. Furosemide
3. Diphenoxylate hydrochloride
4. Aspirin

6-7. Drugs used in the treatment of congestive heart failure may include
1. naproxen sodium
2. furosemide
3. ducosate calcium
4. phenylbutazone

6-8. Which of the following drug(s) is/are contraindicated for a patient with peptic ulcer disease?
1. Acetaminophen
2. Ibuprofen
3. Furosemide
4. Both 1 and 2 above

6-9. What chapter of the Manual of the Medical Department deals with the usage of controlled substances?
1. 15
2. 16
3. 18
4. 21

6-10. Death from an overdose of barbiturates is caused by _____ failure.
1. respiratory
2. hepatic
3. renal
4. cardiac

6-11. The drug of choice for the treatment and management of grand mal seizures is
1. methylphenidate hydrochloride
2. phenobarbital
3. phenytoin sodium
4. any paychotropic agent

6-12. The two most important opium alkaloids are morphine and
1. paraldehyde
2. codeine
3. meperidine
4. cocaine

6-13. Prochlorperizine is a used mainly to
1. treat symptoms of nausea and vomiting
2. alleviate symptoms of tension, agitation, and psychosis
3. counteract the effects of alcohol withdrawal
4. relieve respiratory distress

6-14. Drug therapy used to treat manic-depressive patients may include
1. diazepam
2. lithium
3. hydroxizine hydrochloride
4. flurazepam

6-15. Muscle relaxants include all of the following EXCEPT
1. methocarbamol
2. diazepam
3. cyclobenzaprine hydrochloride
4. flurazepam

6-16. Occasionally used for cardiac the drug used primarily to prevent erection in postcircumcision adult males in
1. nitroglycerin
2. digitoxin
3. amyl nitrite
4. epinephrine

6-17. Digitoxin increases the force of cardiac contraction by acting on the
1. vagus nerve
2. valves of the heart
3. heart muscle
4. blood vessels

6-18. An appropriate drug to administer to a patient suffering an asthma attack is
1. amyl nitrite
2. epinephrine
3. phenylephrine hydrochloride
4. atropine

6-19. The agent used to treat pernicious anemia is
1. cyanocobalamin
2. ascorbic acid
3. vitamin D
4. vitamin K

6-20. The drug often used in conjunction with isoniazid therapy is
1. pyridoxine hydrochloride
2. thiamine hydrochloride
3. cyanocobalamin
4. retinol

6-21. The vitamin deficiency associated with night blindness is
1. vitamin A
2. vitamin B_6
3. vitamin B_{12}
4. vitamin K

6-22. The vitamin involved in absorption and use of calcium and phosphorus is
1. vitamin A
2. vitamin B_1
3. vitamin C
4. vitamin D

6-23. Pellagra is a result of a diet deficient in
1. carotene
2. thiamine
3. riboflavin
4. niacin

6-24. The general anesthesia agent most-commonly used in dentistry is
1. nitrous oxide
2. halothane
3. lidocaine hydrochloride
4. sodium thiopentate

6-25 On what area of the body is proparacaine hydrochloride most widely used as a topical anesthetic?
1. Eyes
2. Ears
3. Nose
4. Throat

6-26 Drugs that inhibit glandular secretions are known as
1. parasympathetic
2. parasympatholytics
3. sympathomimetics
4. sympatholytics

6-27. An antispasmotic also used to treat peptic ulcer disease is
1. atropine
2. propantheline bromide
3. propranolol hydrochloride
4. methocarbamol

6-28. Which of the following drugs may be administered with morphine to decrease the respiratory depressant effect of morphine?
1. Propantheline bromide
2. Neostigmine methylsulfate
3. Atropine sulfate
4. Propranolol hydrochloride

6-29. Beta-adrenergic blocking agents are used as a prophylaxis to treat
1. migraine headaches
2. hypertension
3. angina pectoris
4. any of the above

6-30. Which of the following is a characteristic side effect of antihistamines?
1. Nausea
2. Drowsiness
3. Urticaria
4. Tinnitis

6-31. Which of the following drugs is administered to control motion sickness?
1. Cimetidine
2. Meclizine hydrochloride
3. Chlorpheniramine maleate
4. Dephenhydramine hydrochloride

6-32. In conjunction with antacids, which of the following is used to treat duodenal ulcers?
1. Dimenhydrinate
2. Diphenhydramine hydrochloride
3. Ranitidine
4. Pseudoephedrine hydrochloride

6-33. In the Navy, the chief purpose biological agents is
1. diagnosis
2. immunization
3. resuscitation
4. pest control

6-34. Licensing of manufacturers of biological agents is the responsibility of the
1. Secretary of the Navy
2. Public Health Service
3. American Medical Association
4. Secretary of the Treasury

6-35. Which of the following agents is only administered orally?
1. Plague
2. Polio
3. Tetanus
4. Yellow fever

6-36. Yellow fever vaccine is reconstituted with
1. sterile water, USP
2. Sterile sodium chloride injection, USP
3. 5% dextrose in water, sterile, USP
4. Triple distilled water, USP

6-37. The study of poisons is toxicology and does not cover which of the following fields?
1. Antidotes
2. Chemical and physiologic effects
3. Immunizations
4. Detection and isolation

6-30. Ingestion of a toxic substance resulting in damage to the esophagus is known as a
1. remote effect
2. local effect
3. cumulative effect
4. compound effect

6-39. Cocaine is classified as a/an _____ poison.
1. alkaloidal
2. nonalkaloidal
3. inorganic
4. corrosive

6-40. Food infection differs from food intoxication in that food intoxication may be caused by
1. growth of salmonella bacteria
2. growth of dysentery bacteria
3. waste products of streptococcal bacteria
4. waste products of dysentery bacteria

6-41. To determine if it is safe to use an emetic or lavage tube in treating a poisoning victim when the poison is unknown, you should
1. examine vomitus, stools, and urine of the victim
2. examine the victim's eyes for dilation or pinpoint pupils
3. examine the victim's mouth for mucosal damage
4. check the victim's temperature

6-42 An emetic is administered to a patient to
1. empty the bowel
2. induce vomiting
3. induce sleep
4. clear the nasal passages

6-43 The normal dose for syrup of ipecac is
1. 5 to 10 ml
2. 10 to 15 ml
3. 10 to 20 ml
4. 15 to 30 ml

6-44. Controlled substances are those identified by
1. the Secretary of the Treasury
2. Drug Enforcement Agency
3. Navy Regulations
4. Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act

6-45. Which of the following substances may NOT be stored in a pharmacy or on a ward?
1. Nitric acid
2. Glacial acetic acid
3. Sulfuric acid
4. Methanol

6-46. Valium is a schedule ____ substance .
1. II
2. III
3. IV
4. V

6-47. On a small ship with only an independent duty corpsman abosrd, an antidote locker must be located outside the entrance to the
1. ward room
2. mess decks
3. emergency treatment room
4. chiefs mess

6-48. Items required in an antidote locker include all of the following EXCEPT
1. the reference Clinical Toxicology in Commercial Products
2. the reference NAVMED P-5095
3. an inventory list
4. the phone number to the local poison control center

6-49. The reference that provides standards of purity, quality, and strength that are legally enforceable is
1. the United States Pharmacopoeia and National Formulary
2. the Physicians' Desk Reference
3. Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences
4. the United States Dispensatory

6-50. The correct abbreviation for the metric system of primary units of measure for weight, volume, and linear dimensions are
1. gr, l, cm
2. gr, ml, m
3. g, l, m
4. g, l, cm

6-51 Which of the following is equal to one one-hundredth of a liter?
1. Dekaliter
2. Deciliter
3. Centiliter
4. Milliliter

6-52 The basic unit of weight in the apothecary system is the
1. gram
2. grain
3. dram
4. milliliter

6-53. The normal dosage of Kaolin Pectin mixture isa 30 ml after each bowel movement. The pharmacist would most probably point directions on the label as follows: Take _____after each bowel movement.
1. 1 teaspoonful
2. 2 teaspoonaful
3. 1 tablespoonful
4. 2 tablespoonful

6-54. A prescription requires 2 ounces of a substance stocked in liters. How many milliliters is required to fill the prescription?
1. 0.030
2. 0.060
3. 30.0
4. 60.0

6-55. A compound requires 40 grains of a substance stocked in kilograms. How many grams are required to prepare the compound?
1. 0.62
2. 2.6
3. 4.2
4. 2.400

Information for items 6-56 and 6-57 is as follows: Assume that the following is the correct formula for compounding 1,000 ml of potassium arsenate solution.

Arsenic trioxide . . . . . .12.8 g
Potassium bicarbonate. . . . . 9.8 g
Alcohol . . . . . .40.0 ml
Distilled water, qs to make. 1,000.0 ml

6-56. You receive a prescription for 285 ml of the preceding formula. How many milliliters of alcohol should you use in compounding the prescription?
1. 9.6
2. 11.4
3. 13.6
4. 15.9

6-57. If you receive a prescription for 1,800 ml of the preceding formula, how many grams of arsenic trioxide will you use?
1. 7.80
2. 19.40
3. 23.04
4. 25.60

6-58. A patient is to receive 1.8 million units of oxycillin IM. Using quantity sufficient sterile water to reconstitute a vial of 2.4 million units to 2 ml, how much of the solution should the patient receive?
1. 1.0 ml
2. 1.25 ml
3. 1.50 ml
4. 1.75 ml

6-59. A patient is to receive a 3/4 gr dose of phenobarbital. If you dissolve two 1/2 gr tablets of phenobarbital in 30 ml of water, how much of the solution should the patient receive?
1. 15.0 ml
2. 17.5 ml
3. 20.0 ml
4. 22.5 ml

6-60. Convert the decimal 0.625 to a fraction and reduce to its lowest term.
1. 3/8
2. 4/8
3. 5/0
4. 6/8

6-61. Multiply the following fractions and reduce the product to its lowest term: 1 1/4 x 3/8
1. 15/16
2. 15/32
3. 30/64
4. 5/8

6-62. A physician writes a prescription for a solution that contains 4% alcohol. How many ml of alcohol should be used to prepare 150 ml of the solution?
1. 2
2. 4
3. 6
4. 9

6-63. You have 360 grams of a compound. If 54 grams of the compound is silver nitrite, what is the percentage of silver nitrite?
1. 12.5
2. 15.0
3. 17.5
4. 29.9

6-64. How many grams of sodium chloride are required to prepare 1 liter of a 1:5000 solution?
1. 0.2
2. 0.4
3. 2.0
4. 4.0

6-65. What is the weight of 1 ml of distilled water?
1. 1 milligram
2. 1 centigram
3. 1 gram
4. 1 gram

6-66. What is the specific gravity of 12 ml of a liquid weighing 13.6 grams?
1. 0.68
2. 0.96
3. 1.13
4. 1.26

6-67. The processes of comminution involve which of the following actions?
1. Precipitation or levitation
2. Levitation or tituration
3. Colation or filtration
4. Any of the above

6-68. The addition of a chemical to a clear solution that results in particles that can be filtered is known as
1. trituration
2. decantation
3. colation
4. precipitation

6-69. The Fahrenheit equivalent to 10°C is___°F
1. 47.0
2. 40.2
3. 50.0
4. 52.8

6-70. Normal body temperature is 98.6°F. Normal body temperature in Celcius is ___ °C.
1. 23
2. 30
3. 37
4. 41

6-71. The process used for separating and purifying liquid solutions is known as
1. maceration
2. tituration
3. distillation
4. sublimation

6-72. Uniform distribution of heat, when heating a preparation with an open flame is accomplished by
1. using a low flame
2. keeping the flame in constant motion beneath the container
3. using a metal plate
4. using a wire gauze

6-73. All pharmacies that dispense medications are required to have a Class___ balance.
1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

6-74. Proper care and operation of the pharmaceutical balance Includes all the following EXCEPT
1. adding weight with the balance in the locked position only
2. cleaning the balance with alcohol
3. using waxed paper on the pan
4. storing the balance in a closed came in the locked position

6-75. Melting a fatty base, adding finely powdered medicine. and then allowing the base to return to its natural state is a process that results in a/an
1. lotion
2. suspension
3. ointment
4. elixir